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WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE  
GLOVER'S REGIMENT OF MARBLEHEAD FISHERMEN MANNED THE BOATS ON THIS CRITICAL OCCASION

# GLOVER'S MARBLEHEAD REGIMENT

IN THE WAR OF THE  
REVOLUTION

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By F. A. GARDNER, M. D.

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# MARBLEHEAD REGIMENT

## IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

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By *Frank Augustus* F. A. GARDNER, M.D.

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# COLONEL JOHN GLOVER'S MARBLEHEAD REGIMENT

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BY FRANK A. GARDNER, M. D.

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It is eminently proper that this series of articles upon the Massachusetts Regiments in the War of the American Revolution, should begin with an account of the Marblehead or "Marine" Regiment, commanded by Colonel John Glover. Few regiments in the entire Continental Army were in more important engagements, or rendered greater service. It has the added distinction of being one of the first to be organized. On the 10th of January, 1775, a town meeting was held in Marblehead "to make provision to pay persons who may enlist as minute men, and take other suitable steps for perfecting the militia in the arts of war."\* A committee was appointed, consisting of Gerry, Orne, Lee and others, and they reported as follows: "Whereas a proportionable part of the Inhabitants of this Town may soon be called forth to assist in defending the Charter and Constitution of the Province as well as the Rights & Liberties of all America; and in Order thereto It is Necessary they should be properly Disciplined and Instructed in the Arts of War. And whereas for this purpose a greater proportion of time must be immediately spent by those who are first To take the field, than by such as shall Succeed & joyn them It is both just and reasonable that they shall be rewarded for their Extra Services."—[Marblehead town records.] Eight hundred pounds was granted, and Capt. James Mugford was appointed paymaster for the "detached Militia or Minute Men," with instructions to pay the money to those only who presented an order endorsed by a committee of the town. The committee consisted of Thomas Gerry, Richard Harris and Joshua Orne. They were instructed to allow compensation as follows: 2 shillings a day to a private, 3 shillings to sergeants, clerks, drummers and fifers, 4 shillings to second lieutenants, 4 shillings. 8 pence, to first lieutenants and six shillings a day to captains. Service of four hours a day was required, but compensation was allowed for only three days in each week.

In February, a vessel came to Marblehead with a chest of arms, which was boarded by young patriots and the arms removed. These were

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\* "The History and Traditions of Marblehead," by Samuel Roads, Jr., p. 123.

probably used later in equipping the regiment. On the 26th of this month, the British soldiers, under Col. Leslie, landed and marched to Salem. Major John Pedrick hastened ahead of them to Salem and gave the alarm at the door of the North Church, where services were being held. He was soon joined by a party of men from Marblehead. When Leslie's regiment returned to Marblehead, they were met by the Marblehead Regiment and without doubt blood would have been shed if the Salem encounter had been less peaceful.

The boldness of the people of Marblehead at this time is well shown by the following notes found in a list of early events: "May 22nd Drums and Fifes go about town; fishermen enlisting for Continental Army." At the same time the British ship *Lively*, 20 guns, was at anchor in the harbor. She was replaced a few days later by the sloop of war *Merlin*, and under date of June 6th we read: "Arrived a schooner from West Indies; Glover's; he went off to meet her; the *Merlin* sent his barge, to order her to the ship, Glover refused, and so run her into Gerry's wharf; much people collected to see the fray."

The regiment under Colonel Glover turned out on the 30th. of May, 1775, an alarm having been given that the British soldiers were landing at the ferry. It proved however to be a false report. On June 10th., 1775, Col. Glover received orders from the Provincial Committee of Safety "to continue the Regiment under his command at Marblehead, until further orders; and to hold them in readiness to march at a moment's warning to any post where he may be directed." At the same time, a report was made to the Congress by the committee on military affairs, that "Colonel Glover had levied ten companies, making in the whole four hundred and five men, inclusive of officers; and about three-quarters of said number are armed with effective fire-locks, who are willing and chosen to serve in the army under him, all now at Marblehead."

The Committee recommended that four men be commissioned Chief Colonels in the army and "that their field-officers, captains and subalterns be also commissioned as soon as the list of them can be settled." Colonel Glover was the first of the four colonels so named. On the 16th of June, he came before the Congress and was commissioned as commander of the Twenty-first Regiment. The regiment was to remain at Marblehead "until further orders" and therefore missed being at the battle of Bunker Hill. On the 21st. of June, Colonel Glover received orders to march, and on the 22nd. they went to Cambridge and joined the Provincial Army, under General Ward. Lossing tells us that the uniform "consisted of a blue



round jacket and trousers, trimmed with leather buttons; and Colonel Glover was the most finely dressed officer of the army at Cambridge." The drumsticks used when the march was made to Cambridge are preserved in the Essex Institute at Salem.

The following list shows the officers of the regiment upon its arrival at Cambridge, June 22, 1775:

COLONEL, John Glover.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, John Gerry.

MAJOR, Gabriel Johonnot.

ADJUTANT, William Gibbs.

CAPTAINS, William R. Lee, William Courtis, William Bacon, Thomas Grant, Joel Smith, Nicholson Broughton, William Blackler, John Merritt, John Selman and Francis Symonds.

LIEUTENANTS, John Glover, Jr., Robert Harris, William Mills, William Bubier, John Bray, John Stacey, Nathaniel Clark, Joshua Prentice, Isaac Collyer and William Russell.

ENSIGNS, Edward Archbold, Thomas Courtis, Seward Lee, Ebenezer Graves, Joshua Orne, John Devereaux, Jr., Nathaniel Pearce, Robert Nimblett, Edward Holman and George Ligngrass.

The regiment did excellent service at Cambridge, and its officers were honored with many appointments by the general officers.

The fact that the organization contained so many seafaring men made it unique as a military body, and at this period, as well as several times later in its career, this circumstance greatly increased its utility. Colonel Glover early foresaw what might be accomplished on the water and upon suggesting plans to General Washington was authorized by him to hire and fit out vessels for the purpose of capturing, if possible, some of the British supply ships constantly arriving in Boston harbor. They went about this work promptly, as the following note published in the Marblehead Register of April 17th, 1830, will prove. A list is given in this paper of the early events of the Revolution: "August 24th. Company of Volunteers arrive from Cambridge for privateering. They are to go on board Colonel Glover's schr." On the 4th of October, Colonel Glover and Stephen Moylan, one of General Washington's aids and Muster Master General, took charge of this work and the regiment was stationed at Beverly for this purpose during the latter part of 1775 and until July 20, 1776.

The schooner Hannah was hired for two months and Captain Broughton placed in command. He manned her with soldiers from this regiment and sailed from Beverly, Sept. 5, 1775. Two days later, after several adventures

with British ships of war, he captured the British ship, *Unity*, laden with provisions and munitions of war. Washington recommended a suitable compensation for the captors. In October, he commanded the *Lynch*, 6 guns, and went on a cruise in company with the *Franklin*, 4 guns, under Captain Selman. Broughton was made Commodore of the expedition. They sailed to the mouth of the St. Lawrence to endeavor to capture a transport, but did not find her. They captured ten other prizes, however, and took the Governor of St. John's Island and Judge Colbeck, prisoners of war. On their return, they were reprimanded for exceeding their authority, and the prisoners and vessels were sent back, as it was the desire of General Washington to conciliate the people of the northern provinces.

Col. Glover was also the leading agent in fitting out Captain Manley's vessel, and the crew was obtained from his regiment. On the 29th of November, Captain Manley, in the schooner *Lee*, captured the brig *Nancy* and sent her in to Gloucester. She was a vessel of 250 tons, bound for Boston with military stores, including, among other things, 2,000 stand of arms, 100,000 flints, 32 tons of lead, a large quantity of ammunition, a thirteen inch mortar and tools, utensils and machines. The *Lee* flew the pine tree flag and this was the first naval victory in which the British flag was struck to American colors. On Dec. 8, he captured two other vessels and took his prizes into Plymouth harbor. After leaving the harbor, he was chased into Scituate river by the British sloop of war, *Falcon*, and forced to run his vessel ashore. A desperate fight ensued, in which the British commander is said to have lost half his men, and was obliged to retire. Captain Manley got his vessel off afterwards and she was refitted for sea. He received a naval commission, Oct. 1775, and later commanded the frigates, *Hancock* and *Hague*. He died in Boston in 1793, and was buried with honors.

On Jan. 1st, 1776, when the army was reorganized, nearly all of the men of the Twenty-first Regiment re-enlisted for the war and formed the Fourteenth Continental Regiment. The officers of the new regiment were as follows:

COLONEL, John Glover.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, Gabriel Johonnot.

MAJOR, William R. Lee.

1st. Company. Capt. W'm Courtis, Esq.; First Lieut., Edward Archbold; Second Lieut., Thos. Courtis; Ensign, James Foster.

2nd. Company. Captain, Thos. Grant, Esq.; First Lieut., William



Bubier; Second Lieut., Eben'r Graves; Ensign, John Allen.

3d. Company. Captain, John Glover, Esq.; First Lieut., Joshua Orne; Second Lieut., Marston Watson; Ensign, William Hawks.

4th. Company. Captain, Nathaniel Bond, Esq.; First Lieut., Theophilus Munson; Second Lieut., Seward Lee; Ensign, Jeremiah Reed.

5th. Company. Captain, Joseph Śwasey, Esq.; First Lieut., Robert Williams; Second Lieut., Thomas Fosdick; Ensign, Robert Wormsted.

6th. Company. Captain, Joseph Lee, Esq.; First Lieut., Nath'l Clark; Second Lieut., Joseph Stacey; Ensign, Samuel Gatchell.

7th. Company. Captain, Moses Brown, Esq.; First Lieut., William Graves; Second Lieut., John Wallis; Ensign, John Clarke.

8th. Company. Captain, Gilbert Warner Speakman, Esq.; First Lieut., Robert Nimblitt; Second Lieut., William Jones; Ensign, John Brown.

July 20th, 1776, Col. Glover's Regiment left Beverly on the march to New York, and arrived there, August 9th. It was assigned to General Sullivan's Brigade. On the 16th. of August, Captains Fosdick and Thomas, in command of two fire boats, endeavored to fire the British ships of war, Phoenix and Rose, which were anchored up the Hudson, near Tarrytown. While they were only partially successful (a tender of one ship being burned), the ships retired down the river to the main fleet.

The regiment was not engaged in the Battle of Long Island, August 27, being stationed at that time on New York Island, but their skill in handling boats enabled its members to perform a service of inestimable value in saving the defeated American army. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, Col. Glover crossed to Long Island with his regiment and took position on the extreme American left, near Wallabout Bay. Later in the day, when Washington decided to evacuate, the Marblehead Regiment was called upon to man the vessels and rafts, which had been brought down through the Harlem from the North river. During the first part of the night, owing to an ebb tide and a strong northeast wind, the men worked with great difficulty, but later, the wind changed to the southwest, enabling them to use the sail boats. Fortunately, about 2 A. M., a heavy fog hung over the Long Island side and they were enabled to transport the whole army with all the field pieces, the best of the heavy ordnance and all the ammunition, provisions, cattle, horses etc. During the whole thirteen hours, the British were so near that the patriots could hear the sounds of their shovels and picks. As the fog lifted in the morning, they could be seen in the abandoned American breastworks, but the last of the patriots were on the river and only one boat, containing three men, was

forced to return. The British gained New York, indeed, but through the efficiency of this "Marine" regiment, they lost the greater prize, the patriot army.

On the 4th of September, Col. Glover was placed in command of Gen. Clinton's brigade, and Major William R. Lee, also of this regiment, was made Brigade Major. When it became evident that the Americans could not hold New York against the British army and fleet, preparations were made for evacuation. Col. Glover's brigade was assigned to the duty of removing the sick and wounded, the arms and military stores. Between 9 o'clock on the night of the 13th. and sunrise on the next day, all the sick, numbering 500, were transferred to the Jersey shore, and on the following day, all the baggage, except that of two regiments, was removed above Kingsbridge. The greater part of the heavy baggage was brought down to the banks of the river and sent across in boats. About nine o'clock on the night of the 14th, while Col. Glover was still engaged with the baggage, an alarm was given and he was ordered to march to Harlem to join Gen. McDougal. They marched next morning to Kingsbridge, and upon their arrival, having been warned that the enemy were landing in force at Kip's Bay, they marched back again, without food, and joined five other brigades on Harlem Plain, making 7000 men in all. They had transported the sick and marched twenty-three miles. The British landed in two divisions at Kip's Bay and Turtle Bay, under the protection of the guns of the British fleet lying in the Hudson. The Americans fell back and were in retreat, when they were met by Col. Glover's, and five other brigades. The united American forces then took a position on the neighboring heights and remained there. A large body of British appeared on the adjacent height, and many of the troops wished to charge, but Gen. Washington refused, owing to the large number of untried troops in his command.

The lull which followed, gave Gen. Putnam, the commander at New York, a chance to draw 3,500 men away from the town, who had been left, when Col. Glover was ordered away. Mrs. Murray, an ardent patriot, did good service in entertaining the British officers with cakes and wine, to prolong the delay.

The next engagement of the 14th Continental and the other regiments composing the Glover brigade, was on Oct. 18th. Plans had been made by the British general to land a large force, march through Westchester and cut off the retreat of the Americans by Kingsbridge. Gen. Lee advised the removal of the troops from the island and had despatched Col.

Glover and his brigade to watch the Eastchester road on the above date. As the British advanced, they received three volleys from Glover's men, who, being outnumbered, fell back to Gen. Lee's lines. The British loss was large, and the Americans lost a few killed and about sixty wounded. By this skirmish, time was gained for the removal of the stores and the evacuation of the island. Col. Glover and his men were publicly thanked by General Washington and General Lee.

Glover's brigade was then stationed at North Castle until the last of November, when they retreated across New Jersey to join Washington. On the 8th of December, Washington had only 1700 men, but in a few days, Lee's division of 3000, under Gen. Sullivan, joined him. The commander-in-chief then decided to recross the Delaware and engage the enemy at Trenton. The attack was made on the 25th. It was intensely cold and the swift flowing river was full of floating ice. The hardy sailor-soldiers of the Marblehead regiment were the first to volunteer, and to their strength and skill was due the safe transportation of the army. Captain William Blackler of the 14th had command of the boat in which Gen. Washington was rowed across. The landing was made nine miles above Trenton and completed about daybreak. The advance was then made in two divisions, while the storm increased and the cold grew more bitter. The surprise of the British was complete and the capture of 918 prisoners, with stores of ammunition, brought cheer to the patriots. The evacuation of New Jersey by the British soon followed. Col. Glover returned to Massachusetts a short time after the battle of Trenton.

Jan. 1st, 1777, Maj. William R. Lee of this regiment, who had been acting as brigade major, was promoted Colonel. As soon as he received his commission he returned to Massachusetts to recruit and reorganize his command. The new officers chosen were: Joseph Swasey, Major; Joseph Stacey, Quartermaster; Joshua Orne, Captain of one of the companies; and the following Lieutenants: William Hawkes, Samuel Gatchell, Jeremiah Reed, John Clark and John Barker. In March, Col. Lee was recommended to the office of Adjutant General, but he declined and recommended Gen. Pickering, who was appointed.

Col. Glover was appointed a Brigadier General by Congress in February, 1777. He declined the honor, prompted alike by his modesty and his desire to provide support for his family. He yielded, however, to the solicitation of Gen. Washington, and rejoined the army at Peekskill on June 14th, under Gen. Putnam.

The Continental Army at the close of 1776 was entirely reorganized and many of the commanders of the numbered Continental Regiments of 1776 were

commissioned commanders of the fifteen regiments of the Massachusetts Line. December 27th, 1776, the Continental Congress authorized "sixteen additional Continental regiments." They were not numbered like the regiments of the "Line" of the various states but were designated by the names of the commanders. Of these sixteen "additional" regiments, three were from Massachusetts, namely, Henley's, Jackson's and Lee's. In July, 1780, a regiment made up of officers and men of these three regiments was formed under command of Colonel Henry Jackson and designated the 16th. Regiment of the Massachusetts Line.

The military record and exploits of "Lee's Regiment" will be given in a later chapter in this series. It is true that nine of the commissioned officers of the new regiment had seen service in the 14th Continental under Colonel Glover, but at least twenty three other officers went to other regiments, entered the navy or left the service entirely. The names of the organizations in which they served will be found in the following biographical sketches of the men who held commissions under Colonel John Glover in the 21st Regiment of the Army of the United Colonies in 1775 or in 1776 in the 14th Continental Regiment.

COLONEL JOHN GLOVER was born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 5th, 1732 and baptized at the First Church in Salem, November 26th of the same year. He was the son of Jonathan Jun. and Tabitha (Bacon) Glover. The family removed to Marblehead when the children were quite young. The military instinct was strong in the family. John's older brother, Samuel, served as a captain through the French and Indian war and Samuel's twin brother, Jonathan, was the able and efficient colonel of the 5th Essex County Regiment from February 1776 to February 1779.

John Glover's occupation was that of shoemaker and fisherman, a combination frequently found in colonial days. He was prominent in the affairs of the thriving town and held many offices of trust. In 1773, during the smallpox epidemic, he and his brother, Jonathan, were prime movers in the erection of a hospital for the treatment of the dread disease on Cat Island (Lowell Island) at the mouth of Marblehead harbor. His first commission in a military company was that of "Ensign in the third military foot Company in the Town of Marblehead, under Command of Richard Reed, Esq." This was in February, 1759 and in 1773 he became captain of a company in Col. John Gallison's Regiment.

The exposed position of the town, the menace to her fishing industry, the principal occupation of the people, and the proverbial patriotism of the inhabitants, all combined to arouse an intense interest in the approaching contest. John Glover was one of the leaders in the movement and when he was chosen



colonel of the new regiment in the early part of 1775, gladly gave up his business as a fisherman (which had now grown to goodly proportions) and gave his time and money to the cause. The value of his services to the cause of freedom has been amply shown in the foregoing narrative of the achievements of the gallant regiment under his command, and we will now continue the story of his military career after his promotion to brigadier general.

When he rejoined the army at Peekskill, June 14th, 1777, he found the men in his brigade in a wretched condition. In a letter written to General Washington the day following his arrival, he stated they were "without coats, breeches, stockings or shoes; many of them having nothing but a frock and blanket to cover their nakedness." Continuing, he wrote: "Col. Wigglesworth's and Swift's Regiments are without tents, nor are there any to be had here. I have ordered the troops to be ready to march upon the shortest notice, and had the men tents to cover them and clothes, I should cross the North River tomorrow."

Two days later he wrote to his brother, Colonel Jonathan, informing him that Howe with his army had quit New York and were marching across New Jersey in pursuit of General Washington, who realizing the weakness of the force under him was endeavoring to avoid a general battle. The extremity of his commander, together with the condition of his own men, prompted him to write: "Had people of interest and influence attended to the public interest, we might have had an army now in the field that would bid defiance to Howe and his whole force. But Privateering and Stockjobbing (I am sorry to say it) has been the sole object of their attention. Is it not a shame that America, who boasted of her three millions, should be ravaged and subjugated by 18 or 20,000 poltroons? Rouse, my fellow Countrymen, from your sleepy lethargy, and come forth into the field and assist your brethren, who are jeopardizing their lives for you, your wives and children, as well as for themselves! We must and shall all share the same fate, either freemen or slaves; if there be any among you who plead inability, that ought not to be an excuse; here is a good school; if there be any that are timid and dare not come forth, (which I cannot suppose to be the character of any) let them exert themselves by hiring a good able bodied man, and see him well clothed and equipped, then hand him over to some officer in the Continental service. This plan adopted and strictly adhered to, I am persuaded would soon fill the army. How is it possible for a few recruiting officers to raise such an army as was ordered by Congress, and which was absolutely necessary to defend and secure the liberties of America? Every man, who has the good of his country and posterity at heart, ought to put his shoulders to the burthen, and bear part of the weight; he that does not

ought to be discarded and not suffered to breath American air. There's no man, let his abilities and circumstances be what they will, but is able to do something (in this day of difficulty and distress) for the good of his Country. I have always been a lover of the civil Law, and ever wished to see America governed by it, but I am fully of the opinion that it would be the salvation of this Country were Martial Law to take place, at least for twelve months, and Gen. Washington invested with power to call forth (any or) all the male inhabitants (if wanted) at 24 hours notice; then instead of hearing the disagreeable tidings that our army are fleeing before the enemy, you would hear that they had compelled the enemy to quit this land, or had him cut, to pieces."

The brigade remained at Peekskill until the latter part of July, guarding the approaches to the Northern army and forwarding recruits to re-inforce General Schuyler. The position was a dangerous one as it was the belief that Howe might march north at any time to connect with Burgoyne. On the 23d of July, Glover was ordered by General Washington to re-inforce General Schuyler with his brigade, and recalling a detachment which he had sent to General Clinton, he embarked his command up the Hudson for Albany on the 27th, and started on the following day to join his men. In a letter of that date to Adjutant General Timothy Pickering, he stated that if, as was suspected, the enemy had sailed for New England, he hoped that General Pickering would use his influence to have him recalled in order that he might oppose the British in the attack on his native state.

The brigade arrived at Saratoga on the first day of August and during the three days following were "constantly (night and day) in an alarm." In the retreat which then followed, the brigade brought away to Stillwater, all of their stores "with large droves of cattle, sheep and hogs." On the 6th of August, he wrote that they had had "25 or 30 men killed or scalped and as many more taken prisoners within 4 days." In the same letter, he stated that, owing to the withdrawal of many men whose term of enlistment had expired, the whole strength of the army at that post would be not more than 3,000 men on the 12th inst. "to oppose the enemy who from the best accounts we can collect are at least 8,000." He implored the authorities of Massachusetts to forward reinforcements, writing, "Pray let no time be lost, a day's delay may be fatal to America."

From Stillwater, the brigade went to Van Schaick's Island and a letter from him there shows his hopeful spirit: "I hear the militia are on their way from Massachusetts—not any got in yet. When in force we shall move on towards the enemy. I think matters look fair for our side & I have not the least doubt of beating or compelling Mr. Burgoyne to return back at least to



Ticonderoga, if not to Canada. His situation is dangerous, which he must see & know if he is not blind, and if he is not strong enough to move down to fight us, he cannot remain where he is without giving us a great advantage. We shall move on in three columns. . . . We shall be all ready by the 10th & if the militia gets in, you may depend on our marching forward that day. Our troops are healthy & in good spirits, but poorly shod & clothed, & many without blankets. The Hon. Brig.-Gen. Palmer and Doctor Taylor are witnesses of this. . . . I should have been happy to have seen more of my friends with them. . . . When matters look gloomy, it has a fine effect (it gives a spring, and animates our spirits) to have our friends to look at, and consult with; at the same time they would have an opportunity of seeing for themselves, as well as seeing the pleasures we enjoy in a camp life; but more of this the next Tuesday night's club, at a meeting when all the members are present, a good fire, pipes, tobacco and good punch—that's the place to talk matters over, not in this house made of hemp (I have quitted my log house mentioned in my last) the walls and roof of which are so thin they need no windows, nor do they obstruct the rays of light, or the rain passing through in the least."

In the important battles which followed, Glover's brigade played a prominent part. On the 19th of September in the battle of Stillwater, with the brigades of Nixon and Patterson, it formed the right wing under command of General Gates. General Glover, in an account of the battle, wrote that it "was very hot till 1-2 past 2 o'clock; ceased about half an hour, then renewed the attack. Both armies seemed determined to conquer or die. One continual blaze, without any intermission till dark, when by consent of both parties it ceased. During the time we several times drove them, took the ground, passing over great numbers of their dead and wounded. Took one field piece, but the woods and bush was so thick & being close pushed by another party of the enemy coming up, was obliged to give up our prize. The enemy in their turn sometimes drove us. They were bold, intrepid and fought like heroes, and I do assure you, Sirs, our men were equally bold and courageous & fought like men."

The next general battle occurred on the 7th of October, and between these dates General Glover employed his men in harassing the enemy by night attacks, taking off their pickets, capturing their horses and otherwise annoying them. General Burgoyne wrote later: "Not a night passed without firing, and sometimes concerted attacks upon our advanced pickets. I do not believe either officer or soldier ever slept in that interval without clothes; or that any general officer or commander of a regiment passed a single night, without being upon his legs occasionally at different hours, and constantly an hour before daylight."

The brigade was also on the right in the battle of October 7th under General Lincoln. Glover's men were held in reserve until the latter part of the day, when a part of them joined in the vigorous and desperate assault under Arnold. It is said that during the engagement General Glover had three horses shot from under him. He had the credit of saving the American army from a bad predicament on the 11th. General Gates was led to believe that Burgoyne had retreated with his entire army toward Fort Edward and he accordingly ordered an advance. General Nixon's brigade had proceeded across a creek and General Glover was following, when he learned from a deserter from the British army that the entire force of the enemy was in camp, the detachment which had been sent off having returned. Nixon was informed in time to enable him to extricate his men from their dangerous position.

A few days later (on the 17th) Burgoyne was forced to surrender and General Glover was selected to guard and conduct the prisoners to Cambridge. The following letter on file at the State House is of interest in this connection:

"Albany, 22 Oct., 1777

Sir;

This will inform your Honour, that I have sent on one Division of the prisoners, Consisting of 2,442 British troops, by Northampton, the other by way of Springfield, Consisting of 2,198 foreign troops. I Shall Come on tomorrow with Gen<sup>l</sup> Burgoyne, and expect to be in Worster in ten days, where I shall be happy to meet your Honour's Orders. I have endeavoured to collect Provisions to serve them to Worster; you will Please to order on Some to meet me at that place.

I am with respect,

your Honour's most obed<sup>t</sup> hum<sup>bl</sup> Sert,

John Glover.

P. S. the number of Prisoners, Drivers of waggons, Bat-horse-men & the Guards, are at least 6,000. I am put to great difficulty to find provisions for them.

To the Hon'ble Jer'h Powell."

The task of guarding the prisoners the length of Massachusetts was attended with many difficulties but it was performed with credit by General Glover. General Burgoyne, in addressing him later, alluded to "the very honorable treatment shown us . . . . . when you conducted us upon the march." The captive army, upon its arrival, was placed under the care of Col. Lee and his new regiment.

General Washington requested General Glover to join his brigade at Valley Forge in January, 1778, stating in a letter dated the 8th of that month: "As the short time we have to lay in winter Quarters ought to be spent in training the men, and endeavouring to bring into the Field in a more regular manner

than they have hitherto been, I must desire that you will join your brigade as soon as possible in order to effect this measure." General Glover in his reply explained the difficulties which he was encountering in adjusting the pay and damage accounts with General Burgoyne. He wrote in part: "To acquit myself from censure, I'm determined to lay them before the Gen. Court and desire that a Committee may be appointed to examine them & make what deductions shall appear to them to be just, which I hope will give satisfaction to both parties. When this is done I have to present it to him for payment & then advertise the Inhabitants to come & receive their money. I shall lose no time in bringing the whole to a close as soon as possible."

Hindrances of various kinds arose and it was not until May 15th that he was able to write to General Washington that General Burgoyne had paid the entire bill "hard money, to the amount of £9244, 2s.," which he sent to the "Hon'ble Board of Treasury at Yorktown," and £4098 in Continental bills. In this letter he wrote: "When I entered the service in 1775 I had as good a constitution as any man of my age, but it's now broken and shattered to pieces. However I shall make the best of it until I have the pleasure of seeing your Excellency, when I flatter myself, from your known generosity and humanity, you will not hesitate to favour my dismissal from the Army." "I shall not wait longer than the first of June; at which time if I find myself strong enough to undertake the journey I propose to set off for Camp; but, from my present weak and much debilitated state, am very doubtful whether I shall be able to endure the fatigues of another Campaign."

He returned to the army June 28th and was placed in command of Fort Arnold near West Point. In his orders for that day he emphasized the importance of finishing the works, and during his stay at the fort much was accomplished under the direct supervision of Colonel Kosciusko, the Polish engineer. General Glover was ordered by General Washington, July 23d to join his brigade which was then marching with Varnum's Brigade and a part of Jackson's command, all under the Marquis de Lafayette, to unite with General Sullivan in his attack on the British at Newport, R. I. A letter from General Sullivan to General Glover dated August 1st contained the following: "You will please to proceed to Boston, Marblehead and such other places as you may think proper, to engage two or three hundred Seamen or other persons well acquainted with Boats, who are to act as Boatmen in the Expedition against Rhode Island. . . . Their pay shall be three Dollars per day & their expenses borne upon the Road."

He secured the "Boston Independant Company" under Lieut. Colonel Benjamin Hichborn, the Salem Volunteers under Captain Samuel Flagg, be-

sides many volunteers from Marblehead. They marched to Providence under General Glover, arriving there on the 10th of August. The army under General Sullivan then advanced and crossed to the Island of Rhode Island in eighty-six flat bottomed boats, the British retiring before them towards Newport. The Americans expected the co-operation of the French fleet and the assistance of several thousand marines from that fleet in the land operations. In spite of their disappointment at their non-arrival, General Sullivan advanced and camped on Quaker Hill about ten miles north of Newport. On the 15th they advanced to within two miles of the British lines and erecting batteries, opened fire on the enemy. In this engagement General Glover's Brigade was on the left, under the immediate command of Colonel Bigelow, as Glover was serving temporarily on General Sullivan's staff.

The French squadron sailed on the 23d to meet Howe and it therefore became necessary for the Americans to retire. On the night of the 28th they fell back to Butt's Hill and erected fortifications. On the following day the British under Pigott made desperate attempts to rout the Americans but met with a very bloody repulse, and were finally driven in confusion to the protection of their guns behind the earthworks on a hill. Owing to the fatigued condition of his men, who had been without rest or food for thirty-six hours, General Sullivan deemed it inadvisable to follow up his advantage and attempt to dislodge the enemy. The Americans lost thirty killed, one hundred and thirty-two wounded, and forty-four missing. The British loss was two hundred and ten killed and wounded, and twelve missing. The army of General Sullivan withdrew from the island on the following night, the flat boats being in charge of Captain Samuel Flagg of the "Salem Volunteers."

General Sullivan, in his orders issued August 31st, congratulated his army upon the orderly retreat and ordered General Glover to take post at Providence, whither the sick and wounded were sent. The brigade at this time under his command consisted of the Massachusetts Regiments of the Line commanded by Colonels Shepard, Wigglesworth, Bigelow and Vose. A company of artillery under Captain Peirce was attached to the brigade, "being the only troops from the Southward in this department." In a letter to General Washington dated January 28th, 1779, he wrote: "I am, from a sense of paternal duty and regard I owe to my little flock, compelled, though with great reluctance and regret, to ask a dismissal from the service." This was answered by Congress as follows: "Resolved: that Congress, sensible of Brigadier General Glover's past merits, and in expectation of his future services, direct the Commander-in-Chief to indulge him with a furlough for such time as may be necessary to settle his private affairs."



He did not remain long in Marblehead, for on March 28th, the commander of the department being called away, he was placed in charge until the arrival of Major General Gates on April 5th. The Glover Brigade was stationed at Providence until July when, upon orders from General Washington, the march to join the main army was begun. The route taken was by way of New Haven and Norwalk to Ridgefield. He was at Peekskill in November, from which place he wrote a letter to John Hancock on the 25th containing the following: "The spirit of reenlisting prevails much. . . . About seventy have already reenlisted in my brigade; my money is all exhausted; I can do no more. It is idle to suppose men who, as they say, have been so often neglected, will engage upon resolves of Court. We may as soon expect lines to be stormed and forts to be taken by plans of attack drawn upon paper, without men, arms, or ammunition sufficient to execute those plans, as old soldiers to reenlist without money. It is the sinews of war. . . . The whole of the army has gone into winter cantonments except General Nixon's and my brigades, who are now in the field (eight hundred of my men without shoes or stockings) enjoying the sweets of a winter campaign, while the worthy and virtuous citizens of America are enduring the hardships, toils, and fatigues incidental to parlours, with good fires and sleeping on beds of down."

In June, 1780, General Washington ordered him to go to Springfield, Mass., for the purpose "of receiving and forwarding the drafts from Massachusetts to West Point." He was at West Point in September and was a member of the court which tried Major André on the 29th of that month, and was officer of the day on October 2nd, the day of the execution. He remained in the vicinity of West Point and the Hudson Highlands with his brigade until the spring of 1782, when he was ordered to take "charge of the mustering and forwarding of recruits." His health had become still further undermined by the hardships and exposures incidental to army life in the field and in a letter to General Washington dated May 4th, 1782, he again refers to his physical condition as follows: "Instead of growing better as the Spring comes on, (as was the opinion of my physician) I find myself much weaker, my complaints and disorders being of such a complicated nature that they have baffled the power of medicine as well as the skill of the most able and approved physicians amongst us, who now tell me it must be the work of time to remove them and restore me to any tolerable health. . . . Your Excellency will hardly credit it, but be assured, sir, it is an absolute fact, I have not slept two hours upon an average in 24 for these four years past, and very often after severe fatigue I do not sleep a wink for two or three nights together." He wrote other letters to headquarters during the last two years of his service, in which he made other

appeals for release on account of his ill health and the needs of his large family of small children, their mother having died in November, 1778. One letter written from West Point, January, 28th, 1781, is especially pathetic. In it he writes: "Duty and affection to my helpless orphan children (for so I must call them in my absence) call aloud, and urge the necessity of my making them a visit before the campaign opens, or they must unavoidably suffer, being all very young, and by no means capable of taking care of themselves, excepting a daughter of eighteen who has the charge of eight others, a burden much too great for so young a person." He mentions the high price of the necessities of life at Marblehead and adds: "Nor is it in my power to furnish them not having received any pay for twenty months past."

General Washington forwarded his request to be relieved to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that it be granted and on the 22nd of July, 1782, he was placed on the half pay establishment by Congress, "on account of his ill health." He returned to Marblehead and in later years took an active part in the civil affairs of the town. He died January 30th, 1797, and the Salem Gazette of the following day after giving just tribute to his military character, further eulogized him: "In private life he was the warm and steady friend, free from every appearance of guile and dissimulation. He was the affectionate husband, the kind brother, and the best of fathers. In civil capacity he sustained some of the first offices within the gift of his fellow citizens, and ever conducted to their approbation."

LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN GERRY was commissioned May 19th, 1775. He served with the 21st Regiment of the Army of the United Colonies and is mentioned in the records of the army. He was officer of the day, June 30th, 1775, but left the command within a month after that date.

LIEUT. COLONEL GABRIEL JOHONNOT was born about 1748, the youngest son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Quincy) Johonnot, and grandson of Daniel J. Johonnot, a French Huguenot. He inherited his patriotic zeal from his father, who was a "Son of Liberty." Gabriel was a member of the Boston Latin School in 1754. He married December 18th, 1766, Judith, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Judith Cooper, and had two sons by her, Samuel Cooper and Zachary. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Rev. Simon Bradstreet of Marblehead, to whom he was married November 17th, 1774. In 1773 he was a member of a committee appointed to wait upon the consignees of several cargoes of tea, shipped to Boston, by the East India Company and require them to promise not to land or pay duties on tea sent by said company. He was the chairman of a committee appointed by the Cadet Company of Boston,



August 15th, 1774, to proceed to Salem and return to Governor Gage the standard, which he had presented to them. He was commissioned Major in the Marblehead Regiment, May 19th, 1775, and upon the retirement of John Gerry in July, became Lieutenant Colonel and served through the year in the 21st Regiment of the United Colonies. He was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the 14th Continental Regiment, January 1st, 1776 and served through the year in that command. We learn from a letter of Colonel Glover's that he was sick in October, 1776. After the war he was a merchant in Hampden, Maine, where he died, October 9th, 1820, aged 72.

MAJOR WILLIAM R. LEE was born in Manchester, Mass., in 1744, and removed early to Marblehead, where he was a merchant at the breaking out of the Revolution. When the Glover Regiment was organized, he was made senior Captain and upon the promotion of Major Johonnot he became Major. He served in this rank through 1775 in the 21st U. C. regiment, and in 1776 in the 14th Continental, until appointed Brigade Major, September 4th, when Col. Glover took command of General Clinton's Brigade. He was commissioned Colonel, January 1st, 1777, of "Lee's Additional Regiment," and with his command guarded the prisoners from Burgoyne's army at Cambridge. An account of his record as commander will be given in the article devoted to "Lee's Regiment." He resigned August 1st, 1778. He became one of the owners of the Letter of Marque ship "Thorn" originally captured from the British, which was sent on a very successful voyage to France. He was a school trustee in 1781 and one of the "benefactors" of the Marblehead Academy three years previous to that date. He was a leading communicant of St. Michael's Episcopal church. The Lee mansion, near Abbot Hall, was occupied by him. He was Collector of the Port of Salem from 1802 until his death, October 6th, 1824.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM COURTIS was engaged for service in the regiment, April 24th, 1775. He had been a member of the "Committee of Inspection" in 1774. In the engagement of October 18th, 1776, when the troops were withdrawing from New York Island, he commanded the regiment, as Colonel Glover was acting brigade commander, Lieut. Colonel Johonnot was sick and Major William R. Lee was serving as Brigade Major. He served as Major in Colonel David Henley's Regiment from January 1st, 1777 to May 20th, 1778. He may have been the "William Curtis of Marblehead, age, 30 yrs; stature, 5 ft. 10 inches; complexion, dark;" who was Captain of Marines on the ship "Pilgrim," commanded by Capt. Joseph Robinson, August, 1780.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BACON was commissioned June 22nd, 1775. He was reported "on furlough" October, 1775. His name does not appear in the

list of officers of the new 14th Continental Regiment in January, 1776. He was commissioned Colonel of the 5th Essex County Regiment, September 20th, 1779.

CAPTAIN THOMAS GRANT was engaged April 24th, 1775, and was recommended for commission June 22nd. He commanded a company during this year in the 21st. Regiment Army of the United Colonies and in 1776 in the 14th Continental. He was commissioned as Lieut. Colonel of Colonel William Bacon's, 5th Essex County Regiment, September 20th, 1779.

CAPTAIN JOEL SMITH, engaged for service April 24th, 1775, was recommended for commission, June 22nd. He had been a member of the "Committee of Inspection," before the war. He served through the year in the 21st Regiment, U. C. A Joel Smith of Marblehead was a member of Colonel Jonathan Glover's 5th Essex County Regiment in November, 1777.

CAPTAIN NICHOLSON BROUGHTON enlisted April 24th, 1775, and was recommended for a commission June 22nd. He had been a member of the committee of inspection in 1774. The account of his capture of the British ship "Unity" has been given in the early pages of this article in the narrative of the exploits of the regiment. At this time he was in command of the schooner "Hannah," which sailed from Beverly on September 5th, 1775. The account of his cruise to the mouth of the Saint Lawrence in the "Lynch," in conjunction with Captain Selman in the "Franklin," has also been given. Inasmuch as in both of these cruises, Broughton was under orders from General Washington, the claim can reasonably be made that he was the commander of the first public vessel sent out by the United Colonies and that he also commanded the first naval expedition of the war. He was 2nd Major of the 5th Essex County Regiment in February, 1776, and in December of that year, was Major of the regiment commanded by Colonel Pickering, which was ordered to march via Providence to Danbury, Conn. He married Susannah, daughter of General John Glover.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLACKLER, like several other officers in this regiment, had been a member of the "Committee of Inspection" in 1774. He enlisted April 24th, 1775, and was recommended for commission, June 22nd. The honor has been accorded him of commanding the boat in which Washington crossed the Delaware. He was wounded in the Burgoyne campaign and as a result of his injuries, resigned his commission. In later years he owned and occupied the house in Marblehead in which Elbridge Gerry was born.

CAPTAIN JOHN MERRITT was an ardent patriot before the Revolution and in 1774, was wounded by one of the British guards on Marblehead Neck.

The people were greatly aroused at this indignity and to pacify them the officers promised to punish the offender with 500 lashes. He was engaged April 24th, 1775, and recommended for commission in June. He served through the year in the 21st, and July 19th, 1776, was commissioned a Captain in Colonel Jonathan Glover's 5th Essex County Regiment.

CAPTAIN JOHN SELMAN was one of the sturdiest of the partiot's of Marblehead. He was engaged in April and served as a company commander through the year. His exploits on the water in command of the "Franklin," with members of his company as crew, have been narrated. He was commissioned a Captain in Colonel Jonathan Glover's 5th Essex County Regiment, July 19th, 1776, and 1st Major of the same regiment under Colonel William Bacon, September 20th, 1779. He was elected a member of the first board of directors of the Marblehead Bank, in March 1804. His house is still standing on Selman Street near Franklin.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS SYMONDS was a resident of Danvers. He marched from that town to Lexington, April 19th, 1775, as Second Lieutenant of Capt. Samuel Epes's Company in Colonel Pickering's Regiment. June 22nd, he was commissioned a Captain in the Glover Regiment.

CAPTAIN JOHN GLOVER JUN. was the son of the Colonel. He was a Lieutenant in Captain William R. Lee's Company in June, 1775, and upon Lee's promotion to Major he became commander of the company. He also served as Captain in the following year in the 14th Continental. He married Fanny Lee.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL BOND served as surgeon in 1775 in the 21st Regiment and was commissioned captain and placed in command of a company when the 14th Continental was organized, January 1st, 1776.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH SWASEY served as Captain Lieutenant in Captain Samuel R. Trevett's Company in Colonel Richard Gridley's Regiment in 1775. He was commissioned a Captain in the 14th Continental, January 1st, 1776. A year later he became Major of Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment and served in that command until July 9th, 1778, when he resigned. He was mentioned at this time as belonging in Ipswich.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH LEE, according to Colonel Glover's Letter Book, commanded the 6th Company in the 14th Continental in 1776.

CAPTAIN MOSES BROWN was a sergeant in Captain Larkin Thorne-dike's (1st Beverly) Company at the Lexington Alarm. He was engaged as Captain at Beverly (probably in the sea coast service) for six months and six

days from July 11th, 1775. He enlisted January 1st, 1776, as Captain in the 14th Continental.

CAPTAIN GILBERT WARNER SPEAKMAN was Captain of the eighth company in the 14th Continental in 1776, and in 1777 and 1778 served as Commissary of Military Stores at Springfield. He was the Commissary of Ordnance on the Penobscot expedition in 1779.

The following men served as Lieutenant in either the 21st U. C. or the 14th Continental Regiments. Those of this rank who were promoted to a higher rank in these commands have already been mentioned. In 1775 each company had one lieutenant and one ensign, in 1776 the companies of the 14th Continental had a first and second lieutenant and an ensign.

LIEUT. ROBERT HARRIS served in Captain William Courtis's Company in the 21st Regiment, U. C. through 1775.

LIEUT. WILLIAM MILLS was a member of Captain William Bacon's Company in the 21st Regiment. He was engaged to serve April 24th, 1775. (A William Mills of Marblehead was engaged November 7th, 1777 from Colonel Jonathan Glover's Regiment for three years service in the Continental Army.)

LIEUT. WILLIAM BUBIER was in Captain Thomas Grant's Company, in the 21st Regiment in 1775. He also served under the same company commander in the 14th Continental Regiment, in 1776. (A William "Boubier" was Lieutenant of Marines on the Brig "Hancock," according to a list of prisoners sent from Halifax to Boston, in the cartel "Swift" November 9th, 1777.)

LIEUT. JOHN BRAY enlisted in Captain Joel Smith's Company April 24th, 1775. (A John Bray of Marblehead, probably the same person, was First Lieutenant of the privateers "True Blue" and "Tyrannicide" in 1777, the "Franklin" in 1780 and commander of the privateer ship "Oliver Cromwell" in 1781. He was described in that year as 41 years; stature, 5 ft. 8 in.; complexion, dark.)

LIEUT. JOHN STACEY was recommended for commission in Captain Nicholson's Company, June 22nd, 1775. He was adjutant of Colonel Samuel Brewer's Regiment in February, 1777, and in Colonel Nathaniel Wade's Regiment, July 6th, 1780, also Brigade Major later in the same month.

LIEUT. and QUARTERMASTER JOSEPH STACEY served in that capacity in Colonel John Glover's 21st Regiment in 1775. He was Second Lieutenant in Captain Joseph Lee's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment in 1776. January 1st, 1777, he was appointed Quartermaster of Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment.



LIEUT. NATHANIEL CLARK was in Captain William Blackler's Company in the 21st Regiment in 1775, being recommended for commission, June 22nd. In 1776, he was First Lieutenant in Captain Joseph Lee's Company in the 14th Continental. He served as Lieutenant in Captain Mills Company in Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin's Regiment of Artificers. In 1780, he was a Captain in the same Regiment.

LIEUT. JOSHUA PRENTISS was engaged April 24th, 1775 and served through the year as Lieutenant in Captain John Merritt's Company. He married the widow of Peter Jayne, a noted schoolmaster and patriot. The "Tuesday Evening Club," mentioned in one of General Glover's letters which has been quoted, and the Committee of Safety, met in this house. The building, since known as the Prentiss House, stands on Mugford Street near Back Street in Marblehead. In 1791, the Methodist Church was organized in the old hall. It became the residence later of General Samuel Avery of the militia. Joshua Prentiss was town clerk for many years.

LIEUT. ISAAC COLLYER was in Captain John Selman's (8th) Company. He was engaged, April 24th, 1775, and served until "time out" December 31st of that year.

FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM RUSSELL of Captain Francis Symonds's Company was engaged, April 24th, 1775.

FIRST LIEUT. EDWARD ARCHBOLD served as Ensign in Captain William R. Lee's Company in June, 1775, and as Second Lieutenant in Captain John Glover's Company later in the year. He was First Lieutenant in Captain William Courtis' Company in the 14th Continental Regiment in 1776. January 1st, 1777, he enlisted in Colonel John Lamb's Regiment and served as Captain Lieutenant in Captain Joseph Thomas's Company. He remained in this regiment as late as April, 1781.

FIRST LIEUT. JOSHUA ORNE was engaged, April 24th, 1775, to serve as Ensign in Captain Joel Smith's Company and a little later joined Captain John Glover's 10th Company as Lieutenant. He was First Lieutenant in the same officer's company in the 14th Continental in 1776. In the march to Trenton, he became so benumbed by cold that he fell beside the road and was nearly covered with snow when discovered by some one in the rear of the regiment. January 1st, 1777, he was appointed Captain in William R. Lee's Regiment. He held the same office under Lieut. Colonel William S. Smith and in Colonel Henry Jackson's Regiment after the consolidation in 1779.

FIRST LIEUT. THEOPHILUS MUNSON served in Captain Nathaniel Bond's Company in the 14th Continental in 1776.

FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT WILLIAMS held that rank first in Captain Joseph Swasey's Company in the 14th Continental in 1776. He became Quartermaster in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment June 3d, 1777. In the following year he was Paymaster in Lieut. Colonel William S. Smith's Regiment, and April 24th, 1779, acting paymaster in Colonel Henry Jackson's Regiment, ranking as Ensign in Captain William North's Company. He was appointed Paymaster, May 3d. He evidently served as Paymaster in this regiment through the remainder of the war, for we find records of wages allowed him as late as April 23d, 1784.

FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM GRAVES served under Captain Moses Brown in the 7th Company in the 14th Continental, in 1776.

FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT NIMBLETT was an Ensign in Captain John Merritt's Company in 1775. He was First Lieutenant in Captain Speakman's Company in the 14th Continental in 1776, and later was a Lieutenant in Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin's Regiment of Artificers. (A Robert Nimlet "age 25, complexion, light; birthplace, Marblehead;" was on the ship "Franklin" in 1780.)

SECOND LIEUT. THOMAS COURTIS enlisted April 24th, 1775, serving as Ensign in Captain William Curtis' Company. In 1776, he served as Second Lieutenant in the 14th Continental under the same company commander. (A Thomas Curtis of Marblehead was impressed into the British Navy in the Revolution.)

SECOND LIEUT. EBENEZER GRAVES held an Ensign's commission in Captain Thomas Grant's Company in 1775. He was Second Lieutenant in the same officer's company in the 14th Regiment in 1776. He was one of the "benefactors" of the Marblehead Academy in 1788.

SECOND LIEUT. NATHANIEL PEARCE enlisted April 24th, 1775 in Captain William Blackler's Company and on or before August 1st, was promoted to Second Lieutenant.

SECOND LIEUT. MARSTON WATSON was in Captain John Glover's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment in 1776. He served as temporary Aid-de-camp to General Charles Lee. In 1777, he was First Lieutenant of the privateer schooner "Hawke," and in June of that year, was commissioned her commander. He was one of the "benefactors" of the Marblehead Academy in 1788. He was born in Plymouth, May 27th, 1756. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was studying with the intention of going to college. After the war he became a successful merchant and owned and occupied the "Watson House" on the hill at the head of Watson Street in Marblehead. In 1790, he



became Lieut. Colonel of the Marblehead Regiment, and commander of a regiment in 1794. He removed to Boston in 1797 and died there August 7th, 1800.

SECOND LIEUT. SEWARD LEE was recommended for an Ensign's commission in Captain William Bacon's Company, June 22nd, 1775, having enlisted April 24th. He served as Second Lieutenant in Captain Bond's Company in the 14th Continental in 1776.

SECOND LIEUT. THOMAS FOSDICK enlisted first as fifer in Colonel John Glover's Company June 1st, 1775, and was appointed Ensign in Captain Joel Smith's (4th) Company, July 1st. He was Adjutant a part of the year. January 1st, 1776, he became Second Lieutenant in Captain Joseph Swasey's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment. He was recommended by General Glover in a letter to General Washington, June 20th, 1777, as Brigade Major, and his appointment followed. In the Rhode Island expedition in 1778, Major Fosdick was one of General Glover's Aides-de-camp. He was discharged at his own request, March 12th, 1779, and was thanked by his commander.

SECOND LIEUT. JOHN WALLIS served in that rank in Captain Moses Brown's Company at Beverly, in 1775, and held the same office in the 14th Continental Regiment.

SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM JONES was a member of Captain Speakman's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment in 1776.

ENSIGN JOHN DEVEREUX Jr., was in Captain Nicholson Broughton's Company in 1775. He was appointed Captain in Colonel Jacob Gerrish's Regiment of Guards, November 6th, 1777.

ENSIGN EDWARD HOMAN (misspelled Holman in the records) enlisted in Captain John Selman's Company, April 24th, 1775, and served through the year.

ENSIGN GEORGE SIGNECROSS was engaged, April 24th, 1775, in Captain Francis Symonds' Company.

ENSIGN JAMES FOSTER was Second Sergeant in Captain William Courtis' Company in 1775, and served as Ensign in the same company in 1776.

ENSIGN JOHN ALLEN was a sergeant in Captain John Glover's Company in the 21st Regiment in 1775, and in 1776, served as Ensign in Captain Grant's Company in the 14th Continental.

ENSIGN WILLIAM HAWKS enlisted May 30th, 1775 as a Sergeant in Captain Francis Symonds's Company and was an Ensign in Captain John Glover's Company in the 14th Continental. January 1st, 1777, William P.

Hawks (probably the same man) was appointed Lieutenant in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment and served until November 17th, 1778.

ENSIGN JEREMIAH REED enlisted as a Sergeant in Captain William Hooper's Company (Coast Defence) July 15th, 1775. He served as Ensign in Captain Nathaniel Bond's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment through 1776. January 1st, 1777, he was appointed a Lieutenant in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment and served in it until he resigned November 15th, 1778. He was probably the Jeremiah Reed, who was First Lieutenant of Marines on the frigate "Boston," commanded by Captain Samuel Tucker. He was engaged for this service, November 15th, 1781. He also served as Lieutenant of Marines on the Continental frigate "Deane," Captain Samuel Nicholson, May 15th, 1781 to May 31st, 1782; also on the frigate "Hague," commanded by Captain John Manley in 1783.

We hear of ENSIGN ROBERT WORMSTED, for the first time, February 26th, 1775, when it is said that he fenced with six of the British regulars in succession, using a cane and disarming each of them. He was a member of Captain Samuel R. Trevett's Company in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was wounded in the shoulder by fragments of a bursting shell. He served in 1776 as Ensign in Captain Joseph Swasey's Company in the 14th Continental Regiment. In November, 1779, he sailed as mate in the letter of marque "Free-man" under Captain Benjamin Boden. The vessel was captured, but Wormsted, slipping his handcuffs, liberated his shipmates and succeeded in knocking down the captain and many others. Taking their pistols, they recaptured both vessels. Wormsted, as commander, hauled down the British flag and appointing Captain Boden prize master, sailed for Guadaloupe. The prize was sold there. Shortly after leaving that port his vessel was captured. In the latter part of 1781, he sailed from Salem in command of a privateer and ran his vessel on the Nova Scotia coast to avoid capture. He and his men travelled through the woods for some time but finally seized an open boat and started for New England. They captured a vessel from Cork with a valuable cargo, by surprise, without arms, but were later chased by a British vessel and forced to abandon her. They escaped in their boat and finally reached Marblehead.

ENSIGN SAMUEL GATCHELL served as a corporal in Captain Samuel R. Trevett's Company in Colonel Gridley's Artillery, at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was a sergeant in Captain Francis Symonds's Company in the 21st Regiment through the rest of the year. He was appointed a Lieutenant in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment, January 1st, 1777, and continued to serve in that organization under Lieut. Colonel William S. Smith, resigning March 25th, 1779.

ENSIGN JOHN CLARK (called also Jr.) enlisted as a sergeant in Captain John Merritt's Company in the 21st Regiment, in 1775 (May 18th.) January 1st, 1776, he joined the 14th Continental serving as Ensign in Captain Moses Brown's (7th) Company. He was appointed a Lieutenant, February 10th, 1777, in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment. He was reported later as having resigned.

ENSIGN JOHN BROWN, served in Captain Speakman's (8th) Company, in the 14th Continental Regiment in 1776. He was a Lieutenant in Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment, January 1st, 1777. His residence was given as Cambridge.

The following officers served on Colonel Glover's staff:

SURGEON NATHANIEL BOND was in the 21st Regiment in 1775. His further record has been given in the list of captains.

SURGEON ISAAC SPOFFORD of Wenham was on Colonel John Nixon's staff in the 5th United Colonies Regiment in 1775 and in the 14th Continental in 1776.

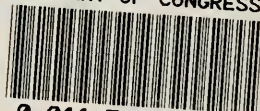
SURGEON'S MATE NATHANIEL HARRINGTON served in the 21st Regiment in 1775 and in the 14th Continental in the following year.

ADJUTANT WILLIAM GIBBS was on Colonel Glover's staff in 1775 in the 21st United Colonies Regiment.





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